



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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15 January 1991

Daily Report

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15 January 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Djibouti

Further on Attack on Tadjoura Military Barracks

Officials Hold Discussions

*EA1201151491 Djibouti Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Following the recent attack on the Tadjoura military barracks, a high-ranking delegation comprised of four ministers and seven parliamentarians have been holding talks with the Tadjoura Region administrator and officials on how to apprehend the attackers. In the attack one soldier was killed and four were wounded.

The delegation and the Tadjoura leaders agreed to take stringent measures and to tighten security to prevent a repeat of a similar attack in the future. The Tadjoura leaders, during their meeting, expressed their sadness at the grisly attack on soldiers and the military installation. After their discussions with government officials, the delegation left for Obock.

Several Wounded in Rally

*AB1301153491 Paris AFP in French 1433 GMT
13 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] Djibouti, 13 Jan (AFP)—Several people were wounded by security forces during an anti-government demonstration this morning in Djibouti, according to an informed source there. The demonstrators, of whom there were several hundred and who were mostly members of the Afar ethnic group, were marching toward the center of the capital's Arhiba quarter when they were stopped by security forces, who used tear gas, the same source said.

The demonstrators were protesting the alleged arrest of Ali Aref Bourhan, an Afar and the former Council president during the period of internal autonomy under French rule in Djibouti from 1967 until 1977. Ali Aref Bourhan's presumed arrest has not been announced by the authorities. Mr. Aref, according to a source close to the Djibouti Government, was subpoenaed for investigation in the 8 January nighttime attack on a barracks in the town of Tadjoura in the north. One soldier was killed and two wounded during the attack by a commando squad, which was able to escape. [passage omitted]

Agitators Warned, Calm Called For

*EA1301214291 Djibouti Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs today issued a statement saying that a number of people with (?special interests) were attempting to incite the public into acts that would neither serve its interests nor that of the state. The aim of these people is to disturb the peace and harm the stability of the nation.

The statement went on to say that these people sought to create confrontation among the people of Djibouti in

order to achieve their aims. Therefore, the Ministry of Internal Affairs called on the public to remain calm and ignore the machinations of those against peace and unity. Thus the people of Djibouti should shun any act that might harm the maintenance of peace and stability in the country.

In conclusion, the statement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs declared that it would carry out effective security measures to safeguard the unity of the people of Djibouti.

Former Leader Held for Attack

*AB1401190291 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT
14 Jan 91*

[Text] Djibouti, Jan 14 (AFP)—Veteran Djibouti leader Ali Aref Bourhan is being held under suspicion of plotting to kill several of the country's leaders, to seize power and to shatter the national consensus, official sources said here Monday.

Mr. Aref, who headed the Djibouti Government during the period of internal autonomy in association with France from 1967 to 1977, has been detained by the national gendarmerie since Thursday, the sources said.

If Mr. Aref's plan to destabilise the country had succeeded, a civil war between the two main ethnic groups, the Afars and the Issas, would have become inevitable, they said. Mr. Aref is being held responsible for a January 9 dawn attack on a garrison at Tadjoura, in the north of the country, which left one soldier dead and two wounded. A total of 68 people, mostly Afars like Mr. Aref, were holding a "secret meeting".

The nationwide plot, aimed at killing several politicians and military leaders, involved dozens of Afars in the gendarmerie, the army and the police, officials said, citing initial investigations.

Mr. Aref's nephew, lawyer Aref Mohamed Aref, and a senior official in the finance ministry, Mohamed Daoud Chehem, have also been arrested, the officials added. About 200 people were arrested and several dozens wounded Sunday during a demonstration by Afars in the Arhiba district of the capital.

Officials said groups of men, many of them part of Mr. Aref's family circle, were waiting for arms and the signal to launch a series of attacks against key points around the city. The operation, "a virtual coup d'etat", had been coordinated by a police lieutenant and an army officer, they said, describing Mr. Aref as "obsessed with power, determined to draw the Afars into a dangerous escapade".

On Sunday security forces used tear gas to break up an anti-government demonstration by several hundred Afars protesting against the arrest of Mr. Aref. Several people were injured, informed sources said.

Ambassador, Others Evacuated From Somalia*EA1301213491 Djibouti Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] This morning at 0745, two French ships, the (Devent) and the (Maside), docked at the Free International Port of Djibouti with 101 people evacuated from Mogadishu, where government troops are fighting opposition groups. The evacuees are of nearly 10 nationalities. There were six Djibouti nationals, including the Djibouti ambassador to Mogadishu. There were also seven French nationals, including the French ambassador to Mogadishu. Other evacuees were 28 Somali nationals, including 12 employees of the Mogadishu Branch of the International Red Cross, eight Swiss nationals, one Portuguese national, 40 Italian nationals, one German national, four Filipinos, one Belgian, one Yemeni, one Tanzanian, and three Pakistanis.

When the ship [singular as heard] arrived, it was warmly received by government officials, including the minister of defense, Mr. Ismail Youssouf, and the French ambassador to Djibouti, Claude Soubeste. We interviewed some of the evacuees on the situation in Mogadishu and they disclosed that the situation is very grave and that there is an acute shortage of food and water. They also said that it was impossible to walk in the center of Mogadishu, which they described as a death zone. [passage omitted]

Somalia**Siad Barre Addresses Elders, Government Officials***EA1401192491 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, the Somali Democratic Republic president, met at the Presidency this evening with the 75 elders nominated by the public and 25 people from the Somali Government. He asked the elders to tell him about possible ways of finding solutions to the country's problems. He appealed to them to discuss frankly anything that might serve the interests of the Somali masses.

After his speech, the elders briefed the president on the current problems brought about by the civil war and on the importance of concerted efforts to be made by the government and themselves to [words indistinct] the masses.

After the elders ended their briefing, the president thanked all who participated in the meeting. He reiterated that the government would abide by anything that is capable of serving the interests of the Somali masses.

Reports add that at 1000 today, the 75 people from the public and 25 from the government held a meeting at Villa Baydhabo [words indistinct] Mohamed Abdulle Hasan Institute of Strategy. A six-member committee

drawn from the 100 participants has been appointed and sworn in. [passage indistinct]

USC Rebels Reportedly Agree To Negotiate*AB1401181491 Dakar PANA in English 1733 GMT
14 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, 14 Jan (KNA/PANA)—Italy is likely to consider granting Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre political asylum or a safety escape route to resolve the civil strife in that country, Kenya's oldest newspaper STANDARD reported on Monday. The Italian ambassador to Kenya, Renato Volpini, told the daily however that Barre has not yet applied for asylum.

We have no alternative measures other than trying to seek ways of bringing about the warring parties to a negotiating table", said Ambassador Volpini. [quotation mark as received] He said his country and Egypt had jointly taken various measures aimed at bringing reconciliation among the numerous belligerents in the conflict but the efforts had been impeded by the egocentric nature of the warring factions.

"Consequently, it is not fair to suggest that Italy or any other Western power has negligently attended to the problem in Somalia", said the Italian envoy who was reacting to editorial commentary by THE NEW YORK TIMES

The ambassador noted that at the moment representatives of the United Somali Congress (USC) have reportedly consented to negotiate with the government.

So far, he said, 850 foreign nationals including "few Somali escapees have been evacuated by the two military cargo planes which had been making several trips to Mogadishu since early last week". The ambassador could however, not explain the precise situation in Somalia because the head of the mission in the Italian capital has been flown out.

In its editorial early this week, THE NEW YORK TIMES lamented that the fighting in Mogadishu threatened to touch off clan-based vendettas. It blamed Western powers for limiting their interests in the carnage in the Horn of Africa, to mainly evacuating their nationals.

"Somalis now face war carnage, Liberia style, with famine and epidemic as likely sequels" said the editorial adding internationally brokered negotiations could prevent further civilian casualties.

SNM Rebel Radio Reports on Mogadishu Fighting*EA1401233791 (Clandestine) Radio of the
Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT
14 Jan 91*

[From the "Hogogal" program, presented by fighter Hussein Abdulle]

[Text] [Hussein Abdulle] Reports from the capital, Mogadishu, indicate that fighting is raging in the city center between Siad's moribund troops and the courageous freedom fighters and that the intensity of the fighting is mounting. The justice-seekers are said to be gaining the upper hand. The reports say the city center has fallen into the hands of the fighters. Fierce fighting is now raging around the international airport, Mogadishu, where the last remnants of Mohamed Siad Barre's forces have regrouped and dug in.

The so-called committee appointed to supervise a cease-fire and discuss peace is just a sign of desperation. This last minute attempt to restore peace in the city is doomed because it has been rejected by the Somali people. The meeting was originally scheduled to be held at the People's Assembly Hall, but at the last minute its venue was changed to Villa Baydhoa. The change was brought about by the capture of the assembly hall by United Somali Congress [USC] fighters. We therefore wish to tell the remnants of Siad's regime that whatever proposals they come up with will be ignored by the Somali people. The whole Somali people are engaged in a full-scale war to overthrow the remnants of the regime of Big Mouth [afweyneh—derogatory name for Siad Barre. It has now been 16 days since the liberation war started in Mogadishu. It is known that most of the town lies in ruins following heavy and indiscriminate shelling, bombings, and bombardments by Big Mouth Siad's soldiers. This has resulted in the destruction of the buildings and residential houses in the city. Listeners, this is a clear indication of how determined Siad is to destroy the city and its residents, regardless of the consequences. It is this same regime that now comes up and says it wants a cease-fire and a restorative peace. Peace to save what or whom? Countless people have lost their lives during the shelling, bombings, and bombardments. Numerous deadly diseases have broken out. Water and electricity are cut. Who caused this destruction and its aftermath other than Siad's moribund elements?

The survivors have fled the city empty-handed and to Bay, Lower Juba, and Marca. It is reported that great difficulties now exist in these areas. People have also fled to Ethiopia, while others are still heading there. We call on the (?Ethiopian) [words indistinct] to accord these refugees all humanitarian assistance they can. They should not to listen to what the remnants of the Siad regime say.

The Somali National Movement [SNM] also calls on others to ignore all the appeals made by the remnants of the collapsed regime of Mohamed Siad Barre. Let them know that whatever negotiations they enter into with those of the regime will be ineffective, null, and void. Let them know they are not responsible for anyone and do not represent the wishes of the Somali people.

As we said earlier, the refugees who fled to Bay and to Lower and Upper Shabelle face immense problems. We are receiving numerous reports about the people who

fled Mogadishu with their families when the fighting flared up. We have recorded the voice of a person who sent us a radio telephone message detailing the hardships encountered by these fleeing refugees in terms of food, medicine, and water shortages:

[Begin unidentified person recording] Between Baydhoa and Bur, there are serious shortages of water, food, and medicines. We are trying to assist these people and see whether we can help them reach Baydhoa. But first, they must go to Shalambod, where there is neither water, electricity, nor other facilities. The same applies to Merca. People are using kettles to carry water from a place 10 km away. I have no information about what is happening in the city. I can only image that fighting is raging there. What we are trying to do is to save the children. We can tell you nothing about what is happening in the city. [end recording]

[Announcer] You have been listening to an account of what has been facing the people who fled the embattled city of Mogadishu. The person who sent the message says a problem of insecurity affects the areas the refugees have fled to. He said whatever they had managed to run away with from Mogadishu was stolen from them by Siad deserters who were too cowardly to face USC fighters on the battlefield.

'Atmosphere of Understanding' Cited in Talks

EA1401153191 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1115 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Joint talks have been taking place between the government and intellectuals from the public in order to find a solution to the problems brought about by the civil war. It would appear that there has been an atmosphere of understanding during the talks. The meeting between the government and public resumed at 1000 today. The participants discussed the current problems, their causes, and how they could overcome them.

Journalists who have toured districts of the capital have reported that the situation has totally changed compared to previous days. They added that the firing has abated, given that every Somali wishes to see an end and a lasting peaceful settlement to the crisis.

Radio Asks 'Those Who Have Fled' To Return

EA1401154091 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1251 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] We call on our listeners and the Somali people in general to strive for peace, given that peace is the key to life and without which development cannot be achieved. We therefore appeal to the educated and intellectual Somalis to explain the importance of peace to their society. We also call on those who have fled their homes to return and safeguard their property, for everything is now returning to normal.

MSF Says Situation in Mogadishu 'Disastrous'*AB1301083091 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT
13 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 13 (AFP)—The situation in Mogadishu is disastrous, although cholera has not yet broken out, a French charity worker said late Saturday after arriving in Mombasa, Kenya, from the embattled Somali capital. Johan Verheyen, a member of Medecins Sans Frontieres [MSF] [Doctors Without Borders], confirmed in a telephone interview that new fighting had broken out since Thursday in Mogadishu and that staff of the Italian Embassy were evacuated Saturday during a cease-fire.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said the embassy was finally evacuated after heavy fighting between government forces and rebels forced back two earlier attempts, one of them early Saturday. A total of 230 people, including Ambassador Mario Sica, boarded two Italian planes carrying the colours of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which then took off for Mombasa, the sources said. Everyone aboard the planes was "safe and sound," the sources added.

On Saturday, "shelling was more sporadic compared to the previous two days when government forces opened up with heavy artillery," Mr. Verheyen said. He said three people inside the Italian Embassy were slightly wounded Thursday night.

"The sanitary situation is very bad. There is no water, no electricity, nothing is working," however "work at the hospital resumed after we arrived," he added. Mogadishu meanwhile looked as if "a huge move" was underway, with people carrying "a fridge here, a stereo there, furniture...all stolen." The charity worker said he had seen "many bodies in the streets," while "the wounded arriving in hospital are no, a pretty sight."

The main problem for casualties was that "most vehicles have been stolen (by soldiers and rebels from all Somali clans) and it takes people an average of three days to reach us." Although MSF workers treated 70 people on Friday, they faced serious difficulties because of lack of time and equipment. "For example, on Friday we had to operate on a man whose intestines were coming out of his stomach, another who had to have an arm amputated, a third with a femoral artery cut." All were operations that took a long time, he said.

Meanwhile a MSF team should be able to reach a hospital in rebel territory by Sunday. "MSF will remain as long as they can count on at least some security, particularly as regards communications," Mr. Verheyen said.

Last Foreigners Evacuated From Mogadishu*AB1401165691 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT
14 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 14 (AFP)—The evacuation of 77 Egyptians and 19 Iraqis from the Somali capital Mogadishu who arrived in Cairo overnight meant no more foreigners remained, except for a medical team, diplomatic sources said here Monday.

They said Egyptian ambassador Fatha Hassan had offered Iraqi counterpart Hikmat Abdul-Sattar Hussein places aboard an Egyptian aircraft despite the two countries being at loggerheads over the Gulf crisis. The charity Medecins Sans Frontieres [MSF] meanwhile sent in a doctor and a nurse to boost the seven-person team which arrived in the war-torn city a week ago. They took a ton of medical supplies with them.

An MSF official in the Kenyan port of Mombasa where their plane took off said the needs were "enormous. We visited several hospitals which lacked everything". One hospital was taking in 150 freshly wounded people a day, victims of the fighting still going on between government troops and rebels of the United Somali Congress. Water and electricity are cut off, the government forces keep shelling the city, and armed bands roam around looting.

Diplomats said President Mohamed Siad Barre was still in Mogadishu with loyal troops holding part of the city. In the past few days he had named a six-member committee to try to end the civil war, they said. There were three ministers, including his half-brother Abdurahmane Jama Barre, the finance minister, and three opposition figures including Mohamed Said, commonly nicknamed 'Gentleman', of the non-violent Manifesto group.

The rebels stormed Mogadishu on December 30.

Tanzania**OAU's Salim Attends Zanzibar 27th Anniversary****Wants Iraq's Withdrawal***EI1401113091 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0400 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] Zanzibar—Secretary General of the OAU Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim has stressed the need for a peaceful solution to the Persian Gulf crisis. In an interview with Zanzibar TV, Comrade Salim said the unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from Kuwait would guarantee a country's freedom and self-rule, irrespective of country's small size. Comrade Salim, who has been in Zanzibar to attend celebrations to mark the 27th anniversary of the revolution in Zanzibar, said that Africa wants this crisis solved peacefully since the effects of a war in the Gulf would worsen the continent's economy.

Speaking on the multiparty system in Africa, Comrade Salim emphasized that any system adopted must consider the political atmosphere in the country concerned. He said more parties was no assurance of more democracy, adding that there could be more than 10 political parties in a country, yet such a country might not be democratic. He contended that basic issues which any country should consider in the context of democracy were human rights, freedom of expression, and governmental accountability.

Views 'Severe Food Shortage'

AB1401153091 Dakar PANA in English 1410 GMT
14 Jan 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 14 Jan (SHIHATA/PANA)—About 15 million people in Africa are exposed to severe food shortage caused by prolonged drought and will need food aid, Organization of African Unity (OAU) secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, said in Dar es Salaam over the weekend. He cited Angola, Mozambique, Sudan, Ethiopia and countries in the Sahel belt as the most affected. Internal strife in these countries had further compounded the situation as farming is made impossible by the wars, he added.

Salim, who arrived in the country on Thursday, met Zanzibari President Salim Amour at the State House in Zanzibar, during which he briefed the isles leader on the current political and economic developments on the continent. The OAU chief is in the island to attend celebrations to mark 27 years of the Zanzibar Revolution.

He said wars in some African nations had displaced millions of people and driven more into refugee camps in neighbouring countries, stretching to breaking point resources in the host countries. On the economic front, Salim urged closer cooperation among developing countries, saying that South-South ties should be expanded for the mutual benefit. Salim resides in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the headquarters of the OAU.

African Self-Reliance Needed

AB1401165591 Dakar PANA in English 1613 GMT
14 Jan 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 14 Jan (SHIHATA/PANA)—Tanzanian prime minister and first vice president, John Malecela, called Monday for collective self reliance in Africa to utilise fully the continent's potential. He urged African countries to take inter-African economic cooperation seriously in view of the continent's worsening economic situation and moves towards economic integration elsewhere.

Malecela made the remarks during talks with the secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Salim Ahmed Salim who called him at his residence in Dar es Salaam. Salim, a former Tanzanian prime minister, is in Tanzania for a short visit. The prime minister

said that Europe was now strengthening its economic cooperation and Africa should do the same.

The two statesmen hailed measures that have been taken at regional and subregional level to form economic groupings as part of implementing the Lagos plan of action but urged African countries to expand their areas of economic cooperation. Salim urged OAU members states to work together and harness the continent's vast resources, saying that African countries should also increase their support to their continental organisations including the OAU. Africa must be serious in order to be taken seriously, Salim added.

East African Leaders Attend Celebrations

EA1201150491 Zanzibar Domestic Service
in Swahili 1600 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Zanzibar—Leaders from three East African countries are among guests who will attend the celebrations marking the 27th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution to climax tomorrow at Amani Stadium. President Daniel arap Moi arrived in Zanzibar this evening leading a big government delegation to attend the celebrations. Another leader, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, is expected in Zanzibar tomorrow for the celebrations. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived this evening to attend the anniversary celebrations.

Another national leader from Tanzania, Comrade Horace Kolimba, the party secretary general, has also arrived. Others who will attend are former President Comrade Aboud Jumbe; Sheikh Idris Abdul Wakil; a former president; Mwalimu Julius Nyerere; father of the nation; Comrade Rashid Mfaume Kawawa, deputy chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi; and Comrade John Malecela, prime minister and first vice president.

Leaders Meet

EA1301091091 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0400 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Zanzibar—Last night President Ali Hassan Mwinyi held talks with President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya at Bwawani Hotel in Zanzibar. The talks, which were also attended by Zanzibar President Dr. Salim Amour, concerned relations between Tanzania and Kenya and other neighboring countries. The talks between Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Moi were preceded by talks with Dr. Salim Amour.

After the talks, Dr. Amour told the journalists that relations between Kenya and Zanzibar in tourism and communications have increased. Dr. Amour also said that efforts were under way to enhance educational, agricultural, and administrative exchanges. Their talks, he said, followed the discussions held in Tokyo, Japan, where the Zanzibar leader attended the coronation of the Japanese emperor.

Kenya's Moi Gives Speech

EA1301143091 Nairobi KNA in English 1130 GMT
12 Jan 91

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in Zanzibar on 12 January on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [no placename as received] 12 January (KNA)—Your Excellency Dr. Salmin Amour Juma, president of Zanzibar, Your Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the Republic of Tanzania, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. [passage omitted]

Allow me now, Mr. President, to emphasize the need for enhanced bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, maritime, and air transport, cultural, and tourist sectors between our two countries, Kenya and Tanzania. Such cooperation is becoming increasingly important because the present international economic system is turning out to be unfavourable to the interests of developing countries. As Third World countries, we need to strengthen and expand cooperation among ourselves as a means for achieving collective self-reliance. Kenya is a firm supporter of this cooperation and will continue encouraging joint commissions of cooperation with its neighbours. [passage omitted]

Another area of concern is the situation in our region and in other parts of Africa. If there is anything that threatens peace and security in this region, it is wars caused by factional civil strife and leadership struggles. We must stop these civil wars, for we will remain poor, and even turn poorer as we continue to kill ourselves under the influence of foreign powers.

Mr. President, Kenyans love peace and also believe in resolution of conflicts by peaceful means. Kenya, therefore, calls for peace in our region and for the warring factions to resolve their internal problems peacefully so as to stop wanton destruction of property and loss of innocent lives. Zanzibar is our great ally in strengthening world peace and promoting economic prosperity for all mankind. [passage omitted]

President Holds Talks

EA1301218591 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0400 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Zanzibar—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi yesterday held discussions with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda at Bwawani Hotel in Zanzibar. The discussions, which lasted nearly an hour, were held following celebrations to mark the 27th anniversary of the revolution in Zanzibar. They centered on bilateral relations between Tanzania and Uganda and the current political and economic situation in the African Continent.

Earlier, President Mwinyi received from the Chinese president, Mr. Yang Shangkun, an official message which was delivered to him by the Chinese foreign minister, Mr. Qian

Qichen, who represented his country at festivities to mark the Zanzibar revolution anniversary.

PRC Foreign Minister Pays 2-Day State Visit

Views Cooperation, Gulf Crisis

EA1201153491 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0330 GMT 12 Jan 91

[From the "Current Affairs" program]

[Text] A prominent item in the UHURU newspaper is headlined: Tanzania and China To Enhance Relations. The PRC said the existing friendship and cooperation with Tanzania should be further enhanced for the benefit of the two peoples. This position was stated by the PRC foreign minister, Comrade Qian Qichen, when he spoke to journalists at the Dar es Salaam international airport shortly after his arrival yesterday evening for a two-day visit to Tanzania.

I believe that my current visit will serve the goal of promoting the long-standing friendship between Tanzania and China and will strengthen understanding and cooperation between the two countries, said Comrade Qichen. He did not elaborate further. However, China and Tanzania have been cooperating in various projects in the country.

Speaking about the Gulf crisis, the minister said that China's position was to see that the crisis was solved by peaceful means. He decried, however, the Iraqi action of attacking and subsequently annexing Kuwait.

Discusses South Africa, Gulf

AB1201125491 Dakar PANA in English 1229 GMT
12 Jan 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 12 Jan (SHIHATA/PANA)—Tanzania's minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Ahmed Hasan Diria and his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, Friday in Dar es Salaam, held discussions covering bilateral, regional and international issues. An official of the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said during their discussions the two ministers expressed the hope that China would initiate joint ventures in Tanzania. In the last 28 years China has been cooperating with Tanzania in the fields of industry, transport and agriculture but the ministers pointed out that more avenues still existed for cooperation like in deep sea fishing in Tanzania.

On South Africa, the ministers said that as long as the five pillars of apartheid remained the so called changes introduced by the President F.W. de Klerk were mere cosmetic and they called on the international community to maintain sanctions against Pretoria until apartheid is dismantled. They appealed to the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, and other democratic forces in South Africa to forge a united

front and enter into constructive negotiations with Pretoria to bring about a non racial and democratic South Africa.

Regarding the Gulf crisis, the ministers while calling on Iraq to respect the territorial integrity of Kuwait, underscored the need for diplomatic and peaceful solution to the crisis to avoid the destruction of human life and environment. They reiterated their support to the Palestinian issue, saying that it was vital in resolving the Middle East problem.

The two ministers observed that there was need for North-South dialogue to rectify the imbalance in world trade. They noted that the easing of the East-West tension and of the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union and the envisaged European union by 1992 was no salvation to developing countries.

They also noted with concern attempts by Western nations to link economic assistance to Third World countries particularly Africa, to multipartism and the so called market economic. They said that developing countries should be left to determine the type of democracy suitable for them in line with their cultures, experiences and aspirations.

Talks With Counterpart

EA1201210691 Nairobi KNA in English 1705 GMT
12 Jan 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 12 January (PANA)—Tanzania's minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Ahmed Hassan Diria, and his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, Friday in Dar es Salaam, held discussions covering bilateral, regional and international issues. An official of the Tanzania Ministry of Foreign Affairs said during their discussions the two ministers expressed the hope that China would initiate joint ventures in Tanzania. In the last 28 years China has been cooperating with Tanzania in the fields of industry, transport and agriculture but the ministers pointed out that more avenues still existed for cooperation, like in deep sea fishing, in Tanzania.

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Departs for Beijing

EA1301212191 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1900 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The PRC foreign minister, Mr. Qian Qichen, left for Beijing today at the end of a two-day visit to Tanzania. Before his departure, he assured Tanzania that the PRC would provide our country with development aid through the joint projects between the PRC and Tanzania. Mr. Qian Qichen made the pledge when he was speaking with the Chama Cha Mapinduzi vice chairman, Comrade Rashidi Kawawa. During the talks, which were attended by the minister of foreign affairs and international relations, Comrade Ahmed Hassan Diria, the two sides expressed the need to strengthen the existing relations for the benefit of both countries.

The leaders also talked about the situation in the Gulf and appealed for the parties concerned to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. While in the country, Qian Qichen attended the Zanzibar revolution celebrations, which ended yesterday.

Pik Botha Criticizes Soviet Use of Force*MB1401191491 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, has reacted to the Soviet Union's military intervention in Lithuania by saying that the South African Government has always been opposed to the use of violence to gain political ends.

Mr. Botha said in a statement in Pretoria that the problems in Lithuania should be resolved around a conference table. He called it ironic that the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, had been the one who set in motion the trend toward greater freedom in Central and Eastern Europe. This would make it all the more difficult for him to curb similar processes in the Baltic republics.

ANC's Tambo Delivers Speech at Durban Rally**'Defense Structures' Are Needed***MB1301163891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1625 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Durban Jan 13 SAPA—The latest violence in Umgababa and Sebokeng would compel the ANC [African National Congress] to form "defence structures" for its supporters, the organisation's president, Mr. Oliver Tambo, said on Sunday.

"We are not prepared to fold our arms and watch," said Mr. Tambo.

The ANC would develop defence structures in ANC zones as a matter of urgency—although political solutions to the violence would be continuously sought.

Speaking at a large Kings Park Stadium rally in Durban, Mr. Tambo said the Lower Umfolozi Accord between Inkatha and the ANC should be built upon.

At one stage, the stadium was packed with more than 40,000 people although the numbers thinned as the proceedings, which were considerably delayed, wore on.

Congress Director of International Affairs Thabo Mbeki, who was in Mr. Tambo's entourage on Sunday, has already indicated ANC-Inkatha talks might forge ahead this month.

Mr. Mbeki said on Saturday night it was hoped that Inkatha and ANC delegations, led by Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela respectively, would meet in January.

Before the proceedings started on Sunday, however, one "young lion" had the crowd roaring as he lumped witchdoctors, the kwaZulu Police, the special police, the Amasinyora (a criminal gang) and Inkatha together. All, he said, should be exterminated.

Several ANC leaders, already in their seats, looked on while the young man made these statements.

In his speech, ANC Southern Natal Branch Chairman Jacob Zuma confirmed that the party was committed to mass action. With sanctions on the way out, "it is now our only defence", he said.

"We would like that our programme should not be disturbed. We would like that it not be used as an excuse to massacre people."

Mr. Tambo reiterated these views, saying delays by the government left the ANC no option but to resort to mass action.

Introducing Mr. Tambo to the crowd, ANC Natal Midlands Chairman Harry Gwala presented his president with a huge spear and shield, symbol of the ANC's military wing.

"It is to spear his way to freedom," said Mr. Gwala.

"This spear lies not in Groote Schuur (venue of the first ANC-government talks) or in Pretoria, but in ourselves," he said.

More on Rally Speech*MB1401154491 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Report on address by ANC President Oliver Tambo to a Durban rally by reporter Brian Roodt on the "Africa South" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The president of the African National Congress [ANC], Mr. Oliver Tambo, says the African National Congress wants to transform South Africa into a haven of peace and democracy. Speaking at a rally in Durban for the first time since he returned from exile, Mr. Tambo invited all political parties in the country to join the African National Congress in bringing about the new South Africa. Brian Roodt reports:

[Begin recording] [Roodt] Mr. Tambo said the ANC would continue with its efforts to bring about peace in Natal and he again called on all parties to bury their differences. He said he welcomed the Lower Umfolozi peace accord between his party and Inkatha.

[Tambo] We welcome the Lower Umfolozi accord between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party and call for the intensification of the ongoing consultations at all levels so that we can bring our people's anguish to an end without further delay.

[Roodt] However, referring to the recent killings in Umgababa and at Sebokeng, Mr. Tambo said the ANC would not stand by with its arms folded while people were being slaughtered.

[Tambo] We condemn in the strongest of terms the fresh wave of violence which is duty-bound to develop and strengthen the people's ability to defend themselves.

[sentence as heard] This we shall do as a matter of urgency. At the same time we shall vigorously explore all political options with a view to establishing peace as soon as possible.

[Roodt] Mr. Tambo then repeated his warning that unless the government speeded up the process of change in the country, the ANC would have no option but to intensify its campaign of mass action.

[Tambo] The government and the ANC are not only talking to each other but have actually reached agreement on some issues. All these developments are taking place within the context of the Harare Declaration, a document which was born out of the victories of our struggle. According to this declaration the government must create conditions conducive to free political activity in order to facilitate the process of negotiations. Failure by the government in delaying the process of negotiations [as heard] and in the second [words indistinct] no choice but to intensify mass action.

[Roodt] Earlier, the chairman of the southern Natal region of the ANC, Mr. Jacob Zuma, said people would not be compelled to take part in mass action programs organized by the ANC. At the same time he warned that people should not use these programs as an excuse for violence. The chairman of the Natal Midlands region of the ANC presented Mr. Tambo with a spear and shield which he said Mr. Tambo should use to defend his people. [end recording]

Mandela Says Government Can Stop Violence

*MB1301204291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2036 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[By Lew Elias]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 13 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Sunday charged that the violence in the country was wholly unacceptable, but the government had the means at its disposal to curb it.

Mr. Mandela made the comment to SAPA as photographs were taken of him with various members of a visiting U.S. health delegation in the foyer of the US ambassador's residence in Pretoria.

He had recently returned from a tour of Sebokeng with Mr. Walter Sisulu.

Mr. Mandela said if the government wanted to curb the violence, it had the means at its disposal to do so.

He said in his talks with President F.W. de Klerk, both private and public, he had raised the question of violence.

"If the government wants to end the violence it would have done so. It has the capacity to do so. It has a well equipped police force and army.

"Why can it not be used to end the violence?"

He confirmed that 10 people had been arrested in connection with the Sebokeng slayings.

Further on Attack on Sebokeng Funeral, Situation

Inkatha Youth Official Denies Role

*MB1301052191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2119 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 12 SAPA—The leader of the Transvaal Inkatha Freedom Party's Youth Brigade, Mr. Themba Khoza, refuted the ANC's [African National Congress] accusation of Inkatha involvement in the killing of 35 people in Sebokeng near Vereeniging on Saturday [12 January] morning.

"The nature of the attack showed that it was carried out by highly trained people, but one must look at the fact that there have been quarrels within the ANC in Sebokeng," Mr. Khoza said.

"Some sectors of the organisation were not happy with the conduct of the leadership in the area, which resulted in arguments and physical clashes last week," he said.

"We cannot rule out the possibility of the incident being carried out by ANC members."

It was unbelievable that Inkatha could have been involved, as the incident took place in the centre of the township, after ANC Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela had in the past said, "Sebokeng is the ANC's territory".

Mr. Khoza said, "I do not doubt that security was tight, which means that only people within the organisation were capable to have conducted this senseless killing.

"The ANC must get its house in order and stop pointing an accusing finger at other people. Recently we have seen the ANC fighting against each other in different places, particularly Natal, indicating the attitudes and nature of kind of organisation it is."

Mr. Khoza said he was "shocked to learn about the incident".

"On behalf of Inkatha Freedom Party, I wish to express sympathy with the members of the families, who have lost their loved ones," Mr. Khoza said.

2 Women Killed, 5 Homes Burned

*MB1301081891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0600 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Two people have been murdered by the necklace method at Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, and five houses have been set on fire.

A police spokesman said that the police had found the charred bodies of two women in the area where 35

people had been shot and killed earlier. He described the situation in Sebokeng as calm.

There is a strong contingent of police and Defense Force units manning road blocks in the area to prevent revenge attacks. The spokesman said that there was nothing sinister in the deployment of the Defense Force, as they were helping to maintain law and order.

Police Arrest 10

*MB1301103991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1020 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—Police have arrested ten people in connection with the massacre on Saturday [12 January] morning of 35 people in Sebokeng which has been declared an unrest area.

The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said the arrests had been made after intensive investigations throughout yesterday and further arrests were expected soon. He said the police had taken possession of several AK-47 rifles and a quantity of ammunition. One of the rifles has already been ballistically linked to shooting incident. Five other AK's were seized during the night and more arrests were expected.

"I wish to thank the police for working non stop in an effort to solve this gruesome massacre. The commissioner of police, Gen. Johan van der Merwe, has informed me that valuable information was received from members of the public that enabled the police to follow up vital leads in the investigations.

"I also wish to thank the public for their support in supplying police with such vital information. The situation in Sebokeng remains tense and last night several homes were set alight and two people were murdered by the necklace method."

Mr. Vlok declared Sebokeng an unrest area with immediate effect "in an effort to curb further violence." A curfew between 9 PM [1900 GMT] and 4 AM was also imposed in the area in terms of a government gazette which has been published.

"I appeal to all residents of Sebokeng to assist the police in enforcing law and order in their township.

"The curfew will be enforced with great circumspection and is not aimed at harassing law abiding citizens but to safeguard them and their belongings.

"I also appeal to employers to provide to workers who commute during curfew hours with the necessary travel documents", he said.

Any further inquiries should be directed to Capt Craig Kotze at 012-5917015.

Mandela Visits Site, Hospital

*MB1301153491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1435 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela visited Sebokeng on Sunday where gunmen sprayed bullets on mourners at a night vigil on Saturday morning, killing 35 people and wounding more than 50.

The deputy ANC president visited the wounded at Sebokeng Hospital after being briefed on the carnage by local leaders in the township, south of Johannesburg. But he made no comment on the killings, leaving the matter to a regional leader.

Police vehicles and military trucks carrying heavily armed and helmeted troops rolled along streets near the scene of the killing during the afternoon as residents gathered to welcome the ANC entourage.

"We're filled with revulsion by all this," ANC PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] leader Mr. Kgalema Motlanthe told reporters outside Sebokeng Hospital sandwiched between Mr. Mandela and his wife Winnie.

Mr. Motlanthe blamed the killings on a band of gangsters that has been spreading terror in the township, raping women and stealing vehicles. As news of the massacre spread on Saturday, vengeful residents went on the streets and killed at least two women believed to be parents of gang members.

"What emerged (from the briefings) is that the attackers are members of a known notorious gang," he said. He could not name the gang but claimed it had at least 15 members and was well known to the police.

Three of its members were arrested and released on January 3, he said. It was unclear on what charges they had been arrested.

However Mr. Motlanthe said one of the members of the gang was a son of a well-known Inkatha member whom he did not identify.

Police announced on Sunday they had arrested 10 people and confiscated AK-47 assault rifles. Law and order minister, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, imposed a night-time curfew and declared Sebokeng an unrest area.

The gunmen staged the attack about 2 AM on Saturday, shooting at about 200 people gathered in a tent for a vigil of ANC supporter Mr. Mphikeleli Christoffel Nangalembe who was abducted and found strangled on January 6.

Mr. Motlanthe told reporters lights at the house were mysteriously switched on and off before the attack and mourners resorted to candles.

He said one family lost three members in the merciless killings.

He also claimed a minibus used by the killers was spotted near the family's home and details of the vehicle had been handed over to the police.

Mr. Motlanthe pointed an accusing finger at the police and the government, saying the police had denied mourners protection after promising to do so.

"Police were so indifferent and must have been acting under strict instructions" from higher authorities, he charged, adding the ANC leadership would be pressed upon to call for the resignation of the De Klerk Government.

"We don't understand why this government must remain place."

Mr. Mandela, accompanied by internal chief Walter Sisulu and other senior members, were greeted by a wildly enthusiastic crowd of more than 1,000.

Supporters raised clenched fists, whistled and sang revolutionary songs as others clambered on rooftops near the scene of the mass killing.

ANC officials did not address the crowd, fearing to stir outraged passions, according to the organisation's spokesman Saki Macozoma.

At the Sebokeng Hospital, crowds including some patients who had been basking in the sun, raced after the ANC motorcade.

ANC Condemns SAP for Incident

*MB1401064791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2129 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 13 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] on Sunday said the government could not "wash its hands" of the massacre of at least 35 people in Sebokeng early on Saturday, adding that the declaration of the township as an unrest area would make it difficult for residents to protect themselves from further attacks.

In a statement, the organisation said it believed the killing were not merely criminally motivated, but aimed at criminalising the ANC.

"The ANC has, in fact, observed many attempts in the past by the SAP [South African Police] to criminalise the ANC and lump it together with common criminals. It would be expected that they will attempt to use the Sebokeng massacre to further this objective," the organisation alleged.

It said an ANC delegation, led by Deputy President Nelson Mandela and ANC PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] chairman Kgalema Montlathe, which visited Sebokeng on Sunday, left the township with the clear impression that the massacre could have been prevented if police had cooperated with residents.

"The failure of the police in this regard leads to a loss of confidence in the police, extending right up to the minister," the ANC said.

It added all accounts given to the delegation by residents were consistent in claiming that police had not provided protection to the mourners at all, but had only arrived after the killings.

"It is then that they were told to leave because they were not there when they were needed," the ANC claimed.

The organisation went on to reject police statements that they had been told to leave the night vigil before the shooting occurred.

"The SAP does not have the reputation for taking instructions from the ANC or any other community structure. It is clear that the police must still explain why they failed to protect the mourners inspite of so many warnings and appeals by the community."

Buthelezi Urges Joint Action

*MB1401094691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0928 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[SAPA PR WIRE SERVICE; Statement by Dr. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, issued by Office of the President]

[Text] [no dateline as received] The weekend massacre in Sebokeng has greatly distressed me. It was shocking and evil and, yet again, pain has been heaped upon pain. More departed souls are mourned. The death, destruction and suffering continues in 1991. There must be an end to this carnage.

Words of condemnation are not enough. Instruments of the state, political leadership, community leadership, the rockbed of society - ordinary men and women - must combine to ensure that this kind of horror never happens again. It is time we all worked together with sincerity and a determination to, once and for all, exorcise the cancer of violence from our midst.

Cooperation is critical. Honesty and bravery too. Political cleavages must be transcended in this matter to enable appropriate and decent action by all in the quest for peace.

Those who act, or threaten to act, contrary to civilised norms of behaviour and who, as a result, jeopardise lives and imperil the normal equilibrium of peoples' existence, should be exposed. I ask that the rule of law be respected and that, together, all who care combine to

help each other achieve this task for a common good. Either we do this or we will be staring anarchy in the face. What happened in Sebokeng can well be viewed as an omen nobody should ignore.

Mechanisms must be set in place immediately with the active assistance of all I have mentioned. There should be nothing complicated about this. There need not be. Prescriptions for peace cannot be dictated. They should, I think, evolve by consensus and a genuine, heartfelt, desire to achieve.

All that is needed to get started is goodwill and a fundamental all-embracing resoluteness to effect stability in our society and to ensure that all have a God-given right to safety, the protection of their livelihoods and property, and freedom of speech and expression.

To demand that achievement from others while standing back and pointing fingers of accusation will achieve nothing. We are all in this together and now, surely, we must work together so that we can move forward in relative harmony.

SACC Urges Impartial Law Enforcement

*MB1401201791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1934 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 14 SAPA—The alleged failure by police to heed a warning about an attack in Sebokeng at the weekend has led the SA [South African] Council of Churches [SACC] to be concerned that people there would take the law into their own hands, the church body said on Monday [14 January] evening.

An SACC statement to SAPA said this fear was borne out by the Sebokeng residents who went on the rampage after the massacre at a night vigil for an ANC [African National Congress] member who had been kidnapped and strangled.

In expressing its shock at the incident, the SACC called on Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and the government to enforce law and order impartially.

"Failure to do so will open a way for the people to resort to the ideas of defending themselves."

The SACC also called for a code of conduct to regulate organisations.

It added that a quick political settlement would "address the crisis of credibility for the organs of law and order, making it easier to act as peace officers in a conflict situation".

Foreign Minister on Mid-East Evacuation Process

*MB1101143291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1413 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 11 SAPA—South African citizens who may be affected by a war in the Middle East should

rely on commercial means of travel while such travel is still available, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Friday.

In a statement released in Pretoria, the minister said contingency planning for assistance to South African citizens was taking place in terms of the country's normal consular responsibilities.

He requested South Africans to register with South African consular offices in order to facilitate establishing their citizenship as well as contact addresses.

Consular offices would, where possible, assist those faced with emergencies and those who faced problems with travel arrangements.

"A final decision on the evacuation of citizens from a war zone would only be made under emergency circumstances and after consultation with the government of a country where particular consular missions are located, as the assistance of the local authorities is a vital factor in implementing such an operation."

Factors influencing such a decision included the assessment of the level of danger to the civilian population, decisions by other governments, and practical considerations—such as the availability of facilities.

Anyone with enquiries should contact the Middle East Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs at (012) 3230527.

ANC President Tambo Tours Country After Exile

Snubbed by Zulu King

*MB1101111791 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 11 Jan 91 p 2*

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba: "Zulu King 'Refused Request for Meeting With Tambo'"]

[Text] Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini has allegedly snubbed ANC [African National Congress] president Oliver Tambo by refusing to meet him this weekend, according to unconfirmed reports.

Mr. Tambo, who returned to South Africa towards the end of December after spending three decades in exile, will address a rally at Kings Park Stadium in Durban on Sunday [13 Jan].

He is expected to arrive at Louis Botha Airport at noon today—his first visit to Natal since his return to the country.

Unconfirmed reports said ANC chief of intelligence and southern Natal chairman Jacob Zuma, who allegedly accompanied KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to see King Zwelithini on Monday [7 Jan], tried to arrange a meeting between the Zulu king and Mr. Tambo this weekend.

King Zwelithini allegedly refused, outlining previous discourtesies of the ANC in denying him an audience.

He is believed to have told Mr. Zuma that ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu had been given dates in the past to visit him, yet there was no response.

Under the circumstances King Zwelithini was not prepared to grant Mr. Tambo an audience, according to the reports.

A spokesman at King Zwelithini's residence yesterday would neither comment on the report nor allow THE STAR to talk to the king.

Instead, he referred enquiries to KwaZulu Justice Minister the Reverend C.J. Mthethwa, who was reported to be out of his office all day.

In Johannesburg ANC spokesman Gill Marcus referred enquiries to Mr. Zuma in Durban, saying the southern Natal regional leader had left Johannesburg on Wednesday [9 Jan].

However, the ANC office in Durban, and Mr. Zuma's wife, said as far as they knew Mr. Zuma was still in Johannesburg, and was expected back yesterday.

On his arrival in Durban today, Mr. Tambo is expected to visit the graveside of first ANC president Dr. John Dube at Inanda.

He is also scheduled to visit the grave of previous ANC president Chief Albert Luthuli—under whom he served as deputy president—at Groutville, near Stanger.

Tomorrow night the ANC will hold a fund-raising dinner in Durban, where Mr. Tambo will be a guest speaker.

Tickets are R[and]150 per person and R250 for couples.

Visits Natal

MB1101172691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1542 GMT 11 Jan 91

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Durban Jan 11 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] President Oliver Tambo has returned to war-torn Natal Province for the first time since he fled South Africa 30 years ago.

On Friday he travelled to Ohlange school, Inanda, where the founding leader of the African National Congress, Dr. John Dube, is buried.

Generations after his death and 79 years after the inception of the ANC, small boys hung from the bluegum trees as Mr. Tambo addressed them, and hundreds of others paraded the congress colours in the dusty courtyard.

The ANC president called for all liberation organisations to unite and work towards the end of white minority rule in South Africa. "If we do this we shall have come of age as a people," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Tambo was greeted at Durban's Louis Botha Airport by dozens of supporters. A child presented him with a wreath of flowers and the elderly leader kissed her on the forehead.

Addressing media at the airport, he said the conflict in Natal was a source of great concern to the ANC. "We are here to greet our people and see what is happening."

He was flanked by ANC Midlands leader Harry Gwala, southern Natal leader Jacob Zuma, NEC [National Executive Committee] members John Nkademeng, Joe Nhlanhla and Ahmed Kathrada, and others.

Mr. Nkademeng said meetings between delegations of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] were planned—but none between the respective presidents alone.

Asked about the ANC's "Year of Mass Action" in the light of the IFP's strong opposition to it here in Natal, and the government's antipathy for this method of protest, Mr. Kathrada said it would nevertheless go ahead. The political changes which had taken place in South Africa had come about because of pressure. "Mass action is one part of that pressure and will continue until the march to liberation is irreversible," he promised.

And Mr. Tambo told the small crowd gathered in the airport carpark: "1991 is to be the year we bring the people together and overthrow apartheid—that must be this year."

Mr. Tambo's arrival has so far been quiet compared to the fanfare and adulation when congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela visited the Edendale valley in April last year. He is not as good a speaker and his health obviously tells against him. But there is also a possibility that South Africans are becoming a little more used to the presence, in the flesh, of these mythical leaders.

Mr. Tambo's speeches here in Natal have been short and self-deprecating. At the airport he took the opportunity to applaud Mr. Mandela, saying: "He manages and controls the ANC like no one else could."

But at Ohlange school, several speakers—including UDF [United Democratic Front] leader Archie Gumede who at one stage appeared to have fallen from faith with Natal activists—paid their respects to their president.

Mr. Tambo and his entourage will on Saturday visit Umgababa, Natal's latest violence flashpoint, and the grave of former ANC President Albert Luthuli.

Repeats Call To End Violence

*MB1101192891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] On the eve of his visit to the trouble-torn Umgababa area of the Natal south coast, the president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Oliver Tambo, has made another call for an end to black-on-black violence in South Africa.

Speaking at the grave-side of the first president of the ANC, Dr. John Langalibalele Dube, at Inanda, Mr. Tambo said that in the name of unity bygones should be bygones.

Visits Umgababa Region

*MB1201171091 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1500 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] After visiting the area in which 17 people died in clashes last weekend Tambo said blood which had been spilt by apartheid was comprehensible, but added, when the spear thrown at our hearts is by our brothers then something terrible has gone wrong.

The ANC spokesman for the region Mike Sithole has called on State President F.W. de Klerk to look into the intolerant attitude of the local chiefs towards the ANC, saying freedom of expression is being denied to the local residents.

ANC's Mbeki Urges Mandela, Buthelezi Talks

*MB1301053291 Johannesburg SABA in English
0116 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Durban Jan 13 SABA—The African National Congress [ANC] is hoping an ANC delegation lead by its Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela will this month meet an Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] delegation headed by IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

This is according to ANC international affairs head Mr. Thabo Mbeki, who was speaking in Durban on Saturday [12 January] night.

Addressing Mr. Oliver Tambo and about 100 guests at a banquet to honour the ANC president, Mr. Mbeki said the country's crises had to be solved [as received] by common consensus.

One of these crises was the "culture of violence".

Mr. Mbeki asked why police had to use firearms to disperse "illegal" gatherings.

He also referred to intolerance within his own organisation. "You cannot say you are a liberation organisation and still use force against people just because they disagree with you."

He turned to the question of a constituent assembly, emphasising the ANC believed all parties had to be involved in the negotiation process.

"There needs to be an interim government, but let this be the subject of discussion at such a (multi-party) conference."

Noting the latest violence in Natal's Umgababa area and the early Saturday morning massacre in Sebokeng, Mr. Mbeki said the year had not started well.

"We have got to turn this thing around, for this to be a good year we need a new constitution."

Besides violence and intolerance, the main obstacle to this was the delay in the return of exiles and the release of all political prisoners.

"Almost a year after (President) F.W. de Klerk said apartheid was wrong and must go, there are people in jail—they are there because they agree apartheid is wrong and must go."

Speakers earlier lauded Mr. Tambo. It appeared at first he would not speak.

He has seemed extremely frail on his first Natal visit since he returned from exile, and has often allowed one of his entourage—most often National Executive Committee member Mr. Joe Nhlanhla—to answer questions from the press.

Mr. Tambo did however address the guests on Saturday night, saying; "I look forward to a future when we can all stand up and say 'it is done. We are free'."

He received a standing ovation.

Commentary Notes Need for All-Party Conference

*MB1001174491 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1555 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Station commentary: "Multiparty Negotiations in South Africa"]

[Text] The negotiation process in South Africa has been given a boost with a new proposal for all-party talks. The proposal comes from the African National Congress [ANC]. Some political parties have rejected the proposal as they are basically opposed to the concept of negotiation. Others have expressed scepticism about the motives of the ANC. It has been suggested that the ANC is merely trying to advance its position in the political power struggle that is now taking place for the support of the black masses.

What is important is not who has made the proposal, but that every opportunity should be used for as many representative parties as possible to get together to talk about a new constitution. South Africa has a great variety of political parties that represent different communities and groups. So much so, that it will never be possible to achieve majority consensus on a new constitution if this constitution is negotiated by, for example, only the governing National Party [NP] and the ANC.

To achieve consensus among the majority of South Africans, and thus ensure stability and peace in the new South Africa, negotiations will have to include a number of different political parties. This is the standpoint of both the South African Government and the ANC. As Mr. Nelson Mandela, the deputy president of the ANC pointed out this week, it would be a mistake to believe that the NP and the ANC are the only actors on the South African political stage. Both the government and the ANC have also underlined the need for all-party talks to get underway as soon as possible.

South Africa is well advanced along the road of negotiations. Further progress can now be expected in the planning of a new political dispensation in South Africa.

Police Arrest 337 in Anti-Crime Operation

MB1101070491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0118 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 10 SAPA [dateline as received]—Police have made 337 arrests for offences ranging from car theft to the illegal possession of stolen weapons since the start of their Operation Sentry.

The operation began on January 8 in a campaign to combat the rising crime rate in the Johannesburg area.

Police spokesman, Capt. Eugene Opperman, said as part of the operation, extra policemen had been employed in areas such as Mondior, Brixton and Booysens in addition to the main areas of Johannesburg.

He said the police had enjoyed excellent cooperation from the public, especially in the northern suburbs [as received] of Johannesburg where residents had supplied police with helpful information.

Arrests had also been made in connection with robbery, possession of suspected stolen property, theft and various other offences.

15 Jan Press Review on Current Issues, Problems

MB1501103491

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

State of Emergency To Protect Citizens—"If 1991 is to be a repetition of 1990, if the terrible violence continues, then, as we have said before, the government must not hesitate to reimpose the emergency," declares Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 14 January in its page 6 editorial. The government has an "overriding duty" to protect the lives of its citizens and to maintain law and order. The "time to act is now."

THE STAR

'Deep Lack of Faith' in Police—Black reaction to the latest Sebokeng massacre of mourners during a funeral vigil "underlines the deep lack of faith in the police" among the

black community, notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 15 January. "The scepticism is particularly acute in the ANC [African National Congress], upon which a political settlement in large measure depends." THE STAR warns that the expected "proliferation of private armies and illegal weapons will almost certainly aggravate rather than cure the malady of violence sweeping across South Africa." But as long as the South African Police appear "unable or unwilling to apprehend the perpetrators of these bloodbaths and put them behind bars, it is inevitable."

BUSINESS DAY

Fears of White Dispossession—"Apprehensive whites might find it tempting to support the parties of the right which promise segregation as an escape from those parties' own gloomy predictions of white dispossession," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 January. The paper warns that any government which tries to reserve privileges for whites would face "uncontainable black revolt." Any government that opted for "overt expropriation and punitive taxes" would "inevitably suffer from emigration of our best-qualified professionals."

War in Gulf 'Justified'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 15 January believes the "death and destruction" that would occur in the Gulf should a war break out there is "justified," and says in a page 6 editorial Saddam Husayn "has to be forced out of Kuwait, and preferably also out of power in Iraq." "Saddam even half-victorious would be a danger to world peace and a model for other dictators thinking of a military adjustment to their borders. Unless Saddam is deposed in the next 24 hours, or starts a genuine withdrawal from Kuwait, the best way to protect peace will be to go to war."

Intimidation of Local Government Officials—A second editorial on the same page notes the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (CAST) denies it used intimidation in its campaign to make black local government officials resign their posts. CAST's "peaceful overtures" to many colored and Indians in the name of democracy will be seen by "less scrupulous enthusiasts as a licence to make councillors an offer they can't refuse." "The best way for CAST to back its belief in non-violence would be a declaration that any councillor would immediately be reinstated if he resigned not for democracy but because he was made to fear for his own safety."

SOWETAN

No Political Ideal Warrants Current Bloodshed—"No political agenda, nobody's personal ambition and no political ideal is worth the sort of bloodshed which is tearing us apart," affirms the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 15 January. "It is time a determined group of people—as determined as those who would like to settle our future in blood and iron—should say: Enough!"

CAPE TIMES

Mugabe's 'Refreshing Realism' Over One-Party State—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 11 January in a page 4 editorial says Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe's abandoning of the idea of a one-party state in Zimbabwe reflects "a refreshing realism." However, there remains the "danger" that Mugabe's "appalling legislation on land redistribution, if crassly implemented, could seriously harm Zimbabwean agriculture but so far the going remains good." "Southern Africa is binding up its wounds and, faced with the scourge of famine in Mozambique and Angola, is looking south to Pretoria. With Mr. Mugabe changing his tune, President De Klerk cannot fail to respond."

Movement Ahead in Negotiation Process—Gerald Shaw writes in his "Political Survey" column on the same page that the negative perception of negotiations in South Africa concerning a new constitution "has been off the mark." "The negotiation process has never been in danger of breaking down." The process is "firmly on course, if subject at times to snags and sticking points." Shaw also points out that once substantive talks have begun there will be "further sticking points," one of them being "Mr. De Klerk's ambiguous position vis-a-vis the

security forces." "Ultimately the trickiest question will be how to achieve legitimacy for the new constitution. In reaching a compromise, will Messrs Mandela and De Klerk keep the rank and file on side?" "For the moment, certainly, there is movement ahead and as much reason for hope as for pessimism or despair."

RAPPORT

Apartheid Not Cause of Black Education Crisis—"Two things have to be corrected before the education crisis can be addressed," notes the page 12 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 13 January. "The black community should stop blaming apartheid for the chaos that prevails in black education, and authorities must show imaginative thinking and a desire to at least tackle the crisis." RAPPORT believes the chaos in black education is "only a small part of the education crisis." Therefore, "it is highly simplistic to think the crisis will disappear once there is one national education system and open schools for all." Money alone cannot overcome "the unacceptably high percentage of illiteracy" in the country. There has to be "respect for education and educational achievements." Perhaps the real education crisis lies with the "lack of resourceful thinking and a low priority."

Angola

USSR, U.S., Portugal Agree on Peace Proposals

*MB1201121191 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Soviet, United States, and Portuguese officials have agreed on peace proposals to be put an end to the two warring sides in the 15-year-old civil war in Angola.

A joint statement issued in Lisbon says that during two days of discussions, the three delegations agreed on working documents for a sixth round of peace talks expected to be held soon in Portugal.

The proposals involve questions to be resolved between the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement and the Angolan Government concerning a cease-fire agreement and a document of political principles, including the introduction of a multiparty system.

Cease-Fire 'Expected' To Be Signed

*MB1201081591 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Angola's deputy information minister has said that it is expected that a cease-fire agreement will be signed at the next round of talks between the legitimate Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels.

The talks are due to be held soon in Portugal.

Luanda Radio Reports Proposals

*MB1201123291 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] A technical meeting devoted to the peace process in Angola brought together representatives from Portugal, the USSR, and United States [words indistinct] of a text containing new proposals [words indistinct] Angolan (?Government) and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

The new proposals reconcile stands linking the signing of a cease-fire to the setting of dates for elections in Angola.

The meeting also set forth a proposed calendar for negotiations and issues to be discussed in the upcoming round of talks which is still expected to take place in the second half of this month.

Portuguese diplomatic sources expressed optimism over the signing of a cease-fire agreement but warned that the sixth round of talks would only be convened if there are guarantees that it would succeed.

Further on Proposals, Meeting

*MB1301082591 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Portuguese, Soviet, and U.S. experts have approved a joint proposal in Lisbon to be submitted to the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] before the holding of the sixth negotiating meeting between the two sides to attain peace in Angola.

At least three documents will be included on the agenda of the sixth round of talks. These documents deal with concepts to resolve still-existing differences in basic principles to restore peace in the country, as well as with the signing of a cease-fire agreement.

The Lisbon meeting was convened by the mediating side represented by Antonio Monteiro, head of the Office of the Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The USSR was represented by Aleksandr Smirnov from the Africa desk in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, while the United States was represented by Robert Perito of the southern African section of the U.S. State Department.

Meeting Termed 'Positive'

*MB1301070391 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Political observers here in Jamba have described the recent meeting in Portugal between the United States, the USSR, and Portugal as very positive for the smooth conduct of the Angolan peace process. The observers believe that in the upcoming sixth round of talks a cease-fire could be signed and a date set for the holding of free, fair, and internationally supervised elections.

They also feel that discussions in the sixth round of talks would be based on the proposals of the five-sided meeting held in Washington last December.

They equally expect the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party negotiating team to display seriousness and better understanding.

Meanwhile, Comrade President Dr. Savimbi has once again reiterated UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] total commitment to the search for peace in Angola.

Dos Santos Addresses Diplomatic Corps on Peace

*MB1201202491 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
2001 GMT 12 Jan 91*

[Text] Luanda, 12 Jan (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos reaffirmed in Luanda today that the "search for peace will continue to be one of our government's priority aims so that we can create new forms of political and economic organization."

"We are determined to move forward in that direction, irrespective of the limitations that war may place on us and even if our opponents continue failing to understand that development toward multiparty democracy is already an irreversible process," Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated.

The Angolan head of state said this at an end-of-year reception he hosted in honor of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Angola. He noted the importance of multipartyism and expressed the hope that all sides will constructively participate in the operation of a multiparty system.

"Those who through their behavior have cut themselves off from this process will be the losers. This is a process that aims to reunite the great Angolan family, restore harmony, and consolidate national unity," the Angolan head of state said.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos [words indistinct] Angola's future political era, allowing each citizen to achieve his legitimate aspirations.

The Angolan head of state condemned the enemies of peace yet again for resorting to violence in an attempt to secure power through force.

Expresses Desire To End War

*MB1301081191 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] Yesterday in Luanda President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the hope that the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola will faithfully interpret the Angolan people's aspirations in the search for the best solutions to existing problems.

In a 10-minute address at a year-end reception in honor of ambassadors and international organizations' officials accredited to Angola, the Angolan head of state assured the diplomats of the Angolan people's desire to resolve the internal conflict.

In turn, Crispin Mbadila, doyen of the diplomatic corps and Tanzanian ambassador to Angola, said that 1990 was a historic year for the People's Republic of Angola because of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and government's efforts to maintain territorial integrity and create conditions for the Angolan people's welfare.

Warns Against Lifting Sanctions

*MB1401202291 Luanda ANGOP in French
1957 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] Launda, 14 Jan (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Luanda on 12 January that Namibia's independence and the beginning of talks between the African National Congress, ANC, and the South African Government were positive signs opening up new prospects in the struggle to dismantle apartheid.

Speaking during an end-of-year reception for the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola, the Angolan head of state accused South Africa of continuing to play a negative role by encouraging UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to continue fighting in southern Africa.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that even in South Africa there has not yet been any substantial progress in the process of dismantling apartheid. Instead, what we see is escalating internal violence, he said.

The Angolan head of state described the enthusiasm of certain Western political circles as inopportune at this stage. They are beginning to consider lifting economic sanctions against South Africa as though reform in that country had already attained the desired pace, he said.

Dos Santos Discusses Economic Problems, Plan

*MB1101130091 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1201 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at swearing-in ceremony of new government officials in Luanda on 10 January—recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, Members of the Government:

Political, economic, and social change currently underway in the People's Republic of Angola demands that executive structures show a constant ability to adapt. This change calls for the definition of a new organic structure for our government.

This new structure has been drawn up and it takes into account a situation of multiparty democracy as well as a restructuring plan and will be presented at the next session of the Council of Ministers. It seeks the fulfillment of recommendations in the Angolan Government's plan of action and some of the more urgent resolutions arising from the Third MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Congress.

Within this context, prescribed changes fundamentally provide for the restructuring of economic management organs, namely the Ministries of Planning and Finance, the National Bank of Angola [BNA], the organs of security and internal order, and the establishment of an apolitical Armed Forces. [sentence as heard]

Those changes also concern the administration of the territory; the adjustment of the Education Ministry to the prescribed policy of alliances, which will permit the opening of private schools; rural development in all its facets; and the stable and professional exercise of public administration. These organic modifications are important. They will be incomplete and senseless if they are not accompanied by an improvement in the quality of management cadres, thereby strengthening their management capabilities. The workers in the state apparatus must also act in a more responsible, active, and disciplined manner toward their work and the public they

serve. In this way, they will be able to deal with the challenges that the upcoming stage is bound to bring. This will also help them earn the people's trust.

Obviously, these important aims cannot be achieved overnight. Nonetheless, let us be aware that we must make every effort to attain those goals within the shortest possible time. We must invest more and be more careful with the professional training and the moral and civic education of state workers.

We have shifted cadres but this is not intended to immediately resolve these problems. These are only some of the steps this leadership has taken. The ministerial reshuffle we have just carried out will be completed when we approve the draft laws enshrining the aforementioned changes.

In this way, before the state plan and the state general budget are approved, we want to complete the (?management) of the BNA; change the holders of the education and coffee portfolios; appoint a rector to the university; and appoint a trade minister. These are sectors suffering from major management difficulties and problems that must urgently be corrected. Such problems include inefficiency and bureaucratic slowness. Those problems are also often aggravated by a spirit of [word indistinct] and the dishonesty of officials within the state apparatus. They create obstacles that can be avoided but which hinder the normal functioning of institutions, thereby generating tension and conflict which, in turn, undermine the trust our citizens place on the executive capabilities of the vested power. For example, state and party structures tend to place few demands on quality and control. This made the country spend enormous sums of money on the importation of large quantities of consumer goods for the Angolan population during the year of 1990.

However, the few supplies made available to the public were also very irregular. At times there was almost complete scarcity. Today, we are not even certain that everything we imported actually arrived in the country or was correct. Worse still, a large portion of the merchandise was diverted to the black market.

When they assess the implementation of the importation plan, the Council of Ministers and the party leadership will be listening to a more detailed report on this issue. I have ordered the drawing up of that report.

The [words indistinct] and protection render this predicament even more acute. (?It causes) management problems and results in a weakened ability to exert control. Paradoxically, prices have been higher than in the market. Some of the business conducted with other countries was on the basis of exaggerated amounts for the acquisition of basic consumer goods for the population, and technical and material supplies for enterprises.

I think that in 1990, in terms of value and quantity, and taking into account our general difficulties, the country spent enough to feed all our people. It is necessary to clarify

why, in the year of the Third MPLA-Labor Party Congress, there should be less control in this area than in 1989.

At the moment, we are conducting a study on ways to end administrative trade. In other words, we want to end the system of supply and rationing cards within the framework of widening the liberalization of the economy in general, and of trade in particular. These measures will perhaps help us resolve some of the problems that I have mentioned in connection with the areas of trade and imported goods.

Within the new framework, the state will concentrate its activity on those areas which, because of their strategic nature and importance, must remain under state control. The state will also encourage the creation of joint ventures, both inside and outside the country.

The near horizon indicates that we will soon be going through a stage of stiff competition and the confrontation of ideas. Senior officials, managers, and cadres must immediately start showing a high spirit of initiative, imagination, and daring. They must drop their lazy attitude of always looking upwards in the hope that senior cadres will intervene and give them guidelines in just about every sphere of their work.

I would like to ask the newly appointed government officials and those government officials who have retained their posts to keep in mind that the action of the ministries and other governmental organs is limited to concept-making, coordination, superior directives, and control.

In principle, these organs must neither directly nor administratively interfere with the ongoing management of enterprises so that they do not hinder their operation. This negative practice has been criticized on several occasions by economic management bodies but it has not yet been fully eliminated. This is because the ministries and other state apparatus organs have incorrectly interpreted the exercise of regulatory roles within the limits of their responsibilities. Thus, such practices must urgently be eliminated.

Dear comrades: A new year has begun. New ideas move those people who believe in a prosperous future for Angola on the basis of the ideals upheld by the MPLA-Labor Party.

We are the government of Angola. We are an indispensable tool for these aspirations to materialize. Thus, let us concentrate our energies and put our brains to better use to ensure that our peace and national reconciliation program, as well as the Angolan Government's plan of action, will succeed.

I hereby express my best wishes of success to all the newly sworn-in comrades.

UNITA Accuses MPLA of Planting Bombs

*MB0901201891 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1905 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Commentary: "The MPLA Places Bombs Against the Angolan People"]

[Text] Jamba, Wed. Jan. 09...There is no shadow of doubt that it is the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] leaders who are creating confusion in the country by placing bombs in public places in order to incriminate innocent people and blame UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] since the struggle has become politically and militarily extremely difficult for the puppet Luanda regime.

The situation has become particularly precipitated following the Third MPLA Congress held in December, 1990.

Everybody within the MPLA wants to be most influential in front of the hard-core stooge Eduardo dos Santos.

French Official Announces \$8 Million in Aid

*MB1101103591 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] The French authorities are to give the Angolan Government a grant worth more than \$8 million to support various economic and social development projects in the country. Radio Angola learned this from (Bernard Sac), head of the cooperation and culture departments of the French Embassy in the People's Republic of Angola.

Of this amount, more than \$1 million is earmarked for a project in (Chebia) town, in Huila Province, during the first half of this year. The project provides for a doctor to supervise public health, train Angolan health workers, and oversee supplies or medicines and medical equipment.

Namibia**Government To Establish Embassies, Offices Abroad****9 To Open 'This Year'**

*MB0801093091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0741 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 8 SAPA—The Namibian Government is to establish nine embassies and high commissions in foreign countries this year, Nambc [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Foreign Affairs Minister Theo Ben Gurirab said in Windhoek about 20 embassies and high commissions would eventually be opened to represent Namibia abroad.

Embassies and high commissions to be established in Africa this year would be in Lusaka, Zambia, Lagos, Nigeria, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, headquarters of the Organisation for African Unity.

Two missions would be opened in the United States, one at the United Nations in New York and the other in Washington, DC.

In Europe, missions would be opened in Moscow, Stockholm, London and Brussels, seat of the European Community.

2 More Embassies To Open

*MB1001151491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1443 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 10 SAPA—The Namibian Cabinet has decided to open embassies in Luanda and Havana, bringing to 11 the number of foreign diplomatic missions to be established in the current financial year.

A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement in Windhoek on Thursday said the decision on Luanda was taken because of "the importance of unfolding political events" in Angola.

In Cuba, thousands of Namibian children were continuing their studies which gave rise to consular interest for Namibia.

The Namibian Government earlier announced that embassies and high commissions would be established at the United Nations in New York, Washington DC, London, at the European Economic Commission in Brussels, in Stockholm, Moscow, Lagos, Lusaka and at the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa.

South Africa To Pay Out Former Combatants

*MB0901103691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0927 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 9 SAPA—An official committee is aiming at paying out by the end of March R[and]36 million made available by the South African [SA] Government for former combatants in the Namibian bush war.

According to a statement on Wednesday [9 Jan] by the South African representative's office in Windhoek, the committee was now dealing with practical problems involved in the final distribution of payments.

The committee, chaired by Namibian Chief Justice Hans Berker, was formed to assist the SA Government with the project.

People who qualify for the once-only payment by the fund are former members of the SWA [South-West African] Territory Force, PLAN [People's Liberation Army] (SWAPO) [South-West Africa People's Organization] guerrillas and the disbanded police Koorvoet [crowbar] counter-insurgency unit.

The statement said only those who served full-time in these units up to their demobilisation in October 1989 would qualify for payment, provided they were physically present inside Namibia to collect their gratification in March.

It is estimated 15,000 former combatants would be entitled to be paid by the fund, following the dissolution of their units in terms of a United Nations peace process that led to Namibian independence last year.

Caribbean Oil Shipment To Arrive in Walvis Bay

*MB1001111791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0957 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 10 SAPA—A first shipment of petrol and diesel imported by an oil company from sources other than South Africa, is to arrive in Walvis Bay on Friday [11 Jan], according to Nambe [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

Caltex general manager in Windhoek Mr. Alwyn Burger said the 17 m litre shipment, imported from the Caribbean Island of Curacao, represented about 25 percent of the company's annual Namibian requirement.

Mr. Burger said the quality of foreign petrol was inspected to ensure its compliance with local standards.

Foreign imports would not affect the consumer petrol price which was determined by world markets, he added.

The Namibian Government requested oil companies last year to import 30 percent of Namibia's fuel from other sources than South Africa.

Swaziland

Prime Minister Calls 'Urgent' Cabinet Meeting

*MB0901094991 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 9 Jan 91 p 1*

[Report by Mhlengi Mbatha: "Cabinet Meets in Urgent Council"]

[Text] Prime Minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini yesterday morning summoned an urgent Cabinet meeting at Government House.

The meeting, attended by most of the ministers, took two hours.

Cabinet Ministers are currently on recess, and are not due for a routine cabinet until February 5. They return to office on 31. [sentence as published]

Meeting where ministers are recalled from recess, are usually issues of urgency.

The last urgent cabinet meeting, held on a Sunday afternoon, was last month when cabinet decided to step in to thwart a threatened general strike by the Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers, to force the management of the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank from firing a union official, Mr. Vincent Ncongwane.

A day before the threatened strike on Sunday December 23, cabinet issued an instruction to the bank to reinstate Mr. Ncongwane.

'Sweeping' Changes Predicted

*MB1101085891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2231 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Mbabane Jan 10 SAPA—Well-informed government sources in Mbabane have predicted sweeping changes in the Swazi cabinet.

According to the sources changes would affect labour minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, interior minister, Senator Senzenjani Tshabalala, education minister, Chief Siphon Shongwe, agriculture minister, Siphon Mamba and health minister, Dr. Fannie Friedman.

The sources said they believed the changes would herald dramatic political reforms in response to growing pressure for democratisation of the present feudal type system which is run under a non-party political system.

Last year King Mswati promised a review of the present system, which was introduced by his late father in 1973, with a view to adapting the tinkhundla [council of chiefs] system of government to meet the expectations of modern Swazi society.

Zambia

Kaunda Criticizes UN Secretary General on Gulf

*MB1401164791 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has called for efforts to prevent a war in the Persian Gulf.

President Kaunda has just returned from Baghdad where he held two days of talks with President Saddam Husayn of Iraq in an attempt to avert war.

Mr. Kaunda criticized the United Nations secretary general, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, for taking so long in intervening the issue [as heard]. He said that instead of facing the crisis immediately Dr. de Cuellar had left the matter in the hands of the American secretary of state, Mr. James Baker, until it was too late.

Mr. Kaunda said he planned to meet the United States president, Mr. George Bush, soon to discuss the situation in the Gulf, but he did not specify when.

The United States-led multinational force is preparing to oust Iraqi troops from Kuwait by force if they don't leave by tomorrow's United Nations deadline.

Peace Mission Won't Boost Image

*MB1301124491 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 13 Jan 91*

[Text] A Zambian trade union leader has poured [words indistinct] over President Kaunda's peace mission to the Gulf, saying it will not promote his political image at home.

Mr. Newstead Zimba, who is secretary general of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, told an opposition

party rally at Ndola in the Copperbelt that everybody was interested in seeing President Kaunda correcting the situation in his own country first. Reports say the rally by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy was attended by more than 50,000 supporters.

Zimbabwe

Cuban Envoy Terms UN Deadline on Kuwait 'Stupid'

MB1101064691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0236 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Harare Jan 10 SAPA [dateline as received]—The UN Security Council's January 15 deadline for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait was stupid and ill-advised, Cuban Ambassador to Zimbabwe Eumelio Caballero said on Thursday [10 January].

He told Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency that negotiation before a confrontational posture was the most realistic thing to do in the Gulf crisis.

"It was stupid to set this deadline. You cannot put a head of state into a corner," he said, adding that ultimatums rarely worked in a war situation.

He gave as an example the Cuban and Angolan negotiations with South Africa over the latter's withdrawal from Angola, an exercise which finally led to the independence of Namibia.

Caballero said Cuba could not pinpoint an aggressor in the Gulf crisis. "We have to wait and see," he said.

It was not realistic, however, to link the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait to the Palestinian problem, he said, as these were two different issues with responsibility for the latter lying squarely with the UN.

He wondered why the UN, under obvious United States pressure, was in such a hurry to resolve the Kuwait issue, while the Palestinian problem had continued for more than 24 years and no concrete step to resolve it had been taken.

The Cuban ambassador said his country was optimistic that a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis would be found to avert the disaster that could ensue, should a war break out.

He said following the failure of talks between the United States and Iraq in Geneva, the recently announced trip of the head of the United Nations, Dr. Perez de Cuellar, should be given every encouragement to succeed.

He said the world was now wondering why the United States seemed to suddenly be so concerned about the

principle of non-interference in internal matters of sovereign states when the U.S. itself was the worst offender in violating this principle.

"The measures adopted by the United States against Iraq are of an incredible hypocritical nature.

"The United States' record of interventionism and of violation of international law in our region and in other parts of the world is endless, as the most recent invasions and occupation of Grenada and Panama shows," he said.

Tourism Development Project Launched With EEC

MB0901182691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1742 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Harare Jan 9 SAPA—Zimbabwe and the European Economic Community on Wednesday [9 January] launched a ZD[Zimbabwe dollar]20.6 million tourism development programme expected to earn the country an additional ZD150 million in foreign currency over the three-year plan period and create about 800 new jobs per year.

The programme, signed by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mr. Tichafa Mundangepfupfu, on behalf of Zimbabwe, and Mr. Santiago Gomez-Reino, on behalf of the EEC is also expected to boost international market growth as well as create a five per cent annual increase in the domestic market.

"Pertaining to human resources development, a training system to ensure higher levels of quality and operational standards in the hotel and tourism industry will be established.

"The envisaged training system will cater for educational and training requirements at all levels in the industry," Mr. Mundangepfupfu said, according to ZIANA, the national news agency.

He said his ministry, in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office, would undertake a tourist survey to determine the number, type and expenditure of tourists visiting Zimbabwe and the impact of tourism on the economy.

Mr. Mundangepfupfu said funds would also be allocated to the national park lodges for rehabilitation and possible extension, particularly in the Nyanga area.

Last year about 460,000 tourists visited Zimbabwe. About 500,000 are expected to visit this year. Tourism, which is the fourth largest foreign currency earner, contributed ZD200 million to the country's foreign exchange earnings last year and is expected to earn about ZD230 million this year.

Cape Verde

Prime Minister Presents Government's Resignation

AB1401212091 Paris AFP in French 2043 GMT
14 Jan 91

[Text] Praia, 14 Jan (AFP)—Pedro Pires, the prime minister of Cape Verde, announced this afternoon that he had presented his government's resignation to President Aristides Pereira. "I have just verbally presented the resignation of my government to the president of the Republic, but I will do this officially in writing in the next few hours", said Mr. Pires during a news conference early this evening in Praia. His party, the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAIGC—ruling party for 16 years) lost the legislative elections that took place on Sunday.

Ivory Coast

Further on Opposition Demonstrations in Daloa

AB1101190091 Abidjan Domestic Service
in French 0700 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Yesterday morning, a few dozen supporters of the Ivorian Socialist Party demonstrated in Daloa to express their discontent following the defeat of their leader, Mr. Bamba Morifere, in the municipal elections in Daloa municipal ward. The police dispersed the demonstrators. Some of the demonstrators were slightly injured and others were arrested for further investigation. Another demonstration has been announced for Sunday [13 January] by Mr. Bamba Morifere's followers.

Liberia

Prince Johnson Says Nigerians Preparing Assault

AB1401183591 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 14 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In the wake of the failure of last Friday's talks in Liberia to take place, the Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson is again complaining about the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace-keeping force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Towards the end of last year, he accused ECOMOG forces, particularly the Nigerians, of attacking and killing several of his men. Now he says the Nigerians are preparing a full-scale assault. Here is Josephine Hazeley:

[Begin Hazeley recording] A rather excited Prince Johnson called us up on a ship-to-shore radio link this morning claiming that the Nigerians in the ECOMOG intervention force were now poised to attack him and his supporters. The furious Mr. Johnson shouted down the pretty inaudible telephone line: The Nigerians in ECOMOG have mounted sophisticated machine guns, war tanks, and bazookas facing my base at Caldwell. He told me that that they have confined him to his base and added: They are now at

Stockton Creek Bridge, just two minutes from my base, waiting for orders from their commander, the Nigerian General Joshua Dogonyaro, to blow me up at any time.

Asked why ECOMOG might be planning an offensive against him, he said it is because ECOMOG intends to abort the all-Liberian people's congress scheduled to take place in 60 days to discuss the formation of a new interim government. Questioned on why he was singling out the Nigerians instead of the whole of the ECOMOG, he said the Nigerians have been closely cooperating with the remnants of the late President Doe's troops in an effort to avenge Mr. Doe's death.

Mr. Johnson, however, said that if ECOMOG were prepared to start a fresh war, he too was ready. He then warned that if by Saturday the artillery have not been moved from their present positions, then, as he put it, I will move them out by force, and I want the world to know this. Rebel leader Johnson, who claimed that both interim President Sawyer and ECOMOG were now conniving to get rid of him, added: I have spoken to Mr. Sawyer. I have written several letters to him and I have even invited him into my base, but yet he has yet to show any interest. [end recording]

Taylor Vows To 'Counterattack'

AB1401185791 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 14 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, it is beginning to look as if new alliances have been forged in Liberia with, on the one side, the rebel leaders Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor and, on the other, interim President Amos Sawyer and the commander of the remnants of Doe's forces, General Bowen. A short while ago, we were contacted by Charles Taylor, who was also complaining about the peacekeeping force, as well as the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] executive secretary, Abbas Bundu. Robin White asked Mr. Taylor what his complaint was:

[Begin recording] [Taylor] My complaint is that Abbas Bundu is doing absolutely nothing to get these discussions off the ground in Monrovia, and now I am hearing that they want to begin to attack Prince Johnson, a situation that I am not going to accept. They are a peacekeeping force. An attack on Johnson or Bowen [as heard] to delay the peace process will not be tolerated by me. I will not permit ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to attack Johnson or Bowen. If they engage in such an attack, we will stage a counterattack against them, because this means that they are now trying to destroy the peace process in this country. Maybe they want to take over this country. I will not permit any attack on Prince Johnson.

[White] Specifically, what would you do?

[Taylor] I would counterattack.

[White] How many people might... [changes thought] I think this is rather surprising. I mean, Prince Johnson is hardly a friend of yours.

[Taylor] It is not a matter of friendship. These people are here as a peacekeeping force, and as long as Liberians are willing to talk, they must assist the process. But Dogonyaro—a man that I have said before is very undisciplined—thinks that he is a governor of Liberia, and they are bent on keeping Amos Sawyer in Monrovia.

[White] Now some people might see this as an attempt by you and Prince Johnson to sabotage the whole peace process and an attempt to get Sawyer out.

[Taylor] This is not any attempt of doing anything. Sawyer has no business in Monrovia, and if the Nigerians are here to keep Sawyer into [as heard] power, there will be an all-out war to break out in this country again. Sawyer has no business in Monrovia, none whatsoever. We should have been in Monrovia since Friday [11 January]. Dogonyaro took off from his country. He has not been in town. Nobody can do anything here without Dogonyaro. Who is Dogonyaro? Who is Dogonyaro, that he must be in this country as though he is a governor? This is no state of Nigeria. Dogonyaro controls this place as though this is his farm. This is not his farm. They are to facilitate the peace process, and not to keep Amos Sawyer into power. If they attack Prince Johnson, we will attack them too.

[White] Why was it that the cease-fire talks did not start on Friday—why was that?

[Taylor] Because Dogonyaro left his farm, Monrovia, to go to visit his family and was not here, and as governor of Monrovia, nobody could do anything without him.

[White] Were you prepared to go there?

[Taylor] Our delegation is ready. Our delegation has been ready. We have been talking to Prince Johnson. Bowen has not tried to call. They have influenced Bowen, who does not understand the concept of an army. He says that he supports the government of the day—very good concept. But Sawyer is not the government of the day. Sawyer is not the government of the day. We are prepared to go to Monrovia now. We have our delegation prepared. We have been talking to the American Embassy. They have tried to facilitate the process. They too know that we are willing. Our delegation is flying up on the Kakata-Monrovia Highway to get to Monrovia, but Dogan [as heard]—whoever he calls himself—has said nothing. Abbas Bundu is out some place. [sentence as heard] Why do they want this bloodshed to continue in this country? [end recording]

Concentration on Security Urged

AB1501105691 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The field commander of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, is urging the

warring groups in the Liberian crisis, to deemphasize the political program and concentrate on security arrangements. Gen. Dogonyaro says there is a need to work out modalities for monitoring a cease-fire agreement to enable ECOMOG ensure peace and security in Liberia.

The ECOMOG field commander made the observation on Sunday, [13 January] when he was visited by the United States deputy chief of mission, Mr. Dennis Jett and the defense and naval attache, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Lee Parnell III. He added that ECOMOG would need additional manpower to necessitate the expansion of the cease-fire monitoring to more areas. The American deputy chief of mission, Mr. Dennis Jett, who shared similar views, assured Maj. Gen. Dogonyaro of the U.S.'s endorsement of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan for Liberia. Mr. Jett said the United States is prepared to assist ECOWAS in its efforts to find a lasting solution to the Liberian crisis.

The United Nations special coordinator for Liberia, Mr. Otto Denning, says his organization is not only concerned with the distribution of relief supplies but also planned to assist Liberians resettle and return to productive ventures. Mr. Denning, who is also special representative of the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, made the statement Sunday, when he paid a courtesy call on the field commander of the ECOMOG forces, Maj. Gen. Joshua Dogonyaro. He says it is unfortunate that the United Nations cannot afford to provide everything and has therefore appealed to other donor agencies to contribute relief supplies.

Responding, the ECOMOG field commander urged the UN mission to always involve the Interim Government in its activities, so as to make things easier. He said the Interim Government is better placed to map out priority areas for the United Nations rehabilitation program.

Nigeria

Government To Evacuate Nationals From Iraq

'By Weekend'

AB1101154391 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 11 Jan 91

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The NEW NIGERIAN and the DAILY SKETCH report that the United Nations secretary general, Xavier Perez de Cuellar, left for Baghdad yesterday in an 11th-hour attempt to avert the war in the Gulf. The diplomatic shuttle followed the failure on Wednesday, [9 January] by the U.S. secretary of state, James Baker, and the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, to reach a compromise on a possible way of preventing the war. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Government has finalized arrangements for the evacuation of Nigerians, especially the

embassy's officials in Iraq by the weekend, according to another report by the NEW NIGERIAN. The paper quotes the external affairs minister, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, retired, as disclosing this yesterday, while answering questions from airport correspondents in Lagos. The minister noted that at the moment, there was no evidence that there were still Nigerians in Iraq. However, every possible arrangements have been completed for the hitch-free evacuation of Nigerians in the Gulf Region, Gen Nwachukwu remarked. [passage omitted]

More on Evacuation From Region

AB1401221191 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] The Federal Government has directed the evacuation of Nigerian Embassies' staff and their families in the Persian Gulf. All the country's missions in the region are to return to Lagos immediately. In a statement in Lagos today, the government explained that the evacuation of all Nigerians who wish to live in the danger zone was necessary in the event of an outbreak of hostilities in the region. It remarks that contingency arrangements have been made to facilitate the exercise.

Yesterday, the general officer commanding the 3 Armored Division of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier Ade-tunji Olurin, called for fervent prayers in the quest for peace in the Persian Gulf. Brig. Olurin, who made the call in Jos at a special church service to mark the Armed Forces Remembrance Day celebration, urged Christians not to give up hope but to pray for God's intervention in the crisis. The United Nations has set tomorrow as the deadline for Iraq to pull her troops out of Kuwait.

Meanwhile, Nigerian journalists, wishing to cover events in the course of outbreak of war in the Gulf have been told to make adequate arrangements before embarking on such trips. The arrangements should take into consideration the welfare of their families. The minister of information, Chief Alex Akinyele, gave the advice in Abuja while addressing newsmen. He said such journalists should also register with the Federal Ministry of Information. This, the minister explained, was necessary as the country could not afford a repeat of the Liberian incident, where two Nigerian journalists are still missing. Chief Akinyele stated, however, that the government and the people of this country were praying for peace in the Gulf.

U.S., Other Embassies Request Police Protection

AB1501123191 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 15 Jan 91

[From the press review]

[Text] As the clock ticks down to today's United Nations' deadline, most Nigerian newspapers report on the Gulf crisis. According to the papers, the barrage of rhetoric of the past six months will take the backseat for a possible nuclear warfare in the Gulf as the UN deadline for Iraq to quit Kuwait expires. The papers report that

war preparations reached its climax yesterday, as the feuding parties made strategic deployment of men and armament now stockpiled in the Middle East. The papers also report that Iraq, the United States, Saudi Arabia, and other countries in the allied group executed final maneuvers designed to ensure a high level of preparedness for the zero hour.

THE VANGUARD reports that five embassies in Nigeria have applied for police protection in anticipation of possible attack on them in the event of an outbreak of war in the Gulf. According to the paper, the embassies include the United States of America, Egypt, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and Britain. THE VANGUARD reports that the countries also asked for the protection at their respective homes. The paper quotes a police source as saying that the inspector general of police has given the go ahead to protect any country whose officials ask for protection.

Writing under the headline: Come Home Federal Government Tells Nigerians, THE PUNCH reports that the Federal Government yesterday ordered all embassy staff in the Gulf region to return home immediately. The paper reports that the Ministry of External Affairs took the decision yesterday sequel to the stalemate in the peace talks aimed at averting war in the area.

According to the paper, contingency plans have already been made for the evacuation of embassy staff and their families and other Nigerians wishing to leave the region.

Nigerian Airways Suspends Flights to Gulf

AB1501141491 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT
15 Jan 91

[Text] Lagos, Jan 15 (AFP)—Nigerian Airways has suspended indefinitely its flights to the Gulf region, an official of the airline told AFP here Tuesday. The airline's management decided Sunday to suspend the twice weekly—Thursday and Sunday—flights to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, its only service point in the Gulf region.

Commentary on 'Unbending Stand' of Bush, Saddam

AB1401224591 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Mike Onochie commentary]

[Text] When on August 2 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, it was very obvious that the world has got a big problem on hand. In fact, since then, the entire world has lived with fear, not knowing what will happen the next minute. Some have said that this particular [words indistinct] if not averted could signal the beginning of the Third World War. Scientists have warned that if a war broke out in the Gulf and the oil fields set ablaze, the conflagration would be on for years and that the scorching heat will be too terrible for the existence of man.

At the moment, it is said that the Iraqis have mined all the oil fields in Kuwait and are also ready to attack and

destroy some other oil fields in other parts of the world. There have also been reported moves by both parties—the U.S. and Iraq—to use nuclear, chemical, and other deadly weapons in the event of a war in the Gulf. Observers fear that this may be responsible for the statement from the U.S. President George Bush that he will deal with the matter suddenly and decisively. At least 400,000 U.S. troops are now in the Gulf, awaiting order to fire. There are also hundreds of thousands of troops from other countries, mainly from the West. Iraq, on its part, is said to have mobilized over 1 million troops in readiness for battle. Of course, all these troops have been armed with all forms of deadly weapons.

Now, the issues at stake are yet to be resolved. Iraq insists that Kuwait is part of its territory. This claim has been refuted by the Kuwaiti authorities in exile, some other Arab nations like Saudi Arabia, and, in fact, most members of the United Nations. There may be no time now to go into history, but everyone knows that under international law, it is an offense for a country to invade another sovereign state. When this happens, the obvious step will be to withdraw and seek a peaceful solution at a conference table. It is only at the conference table that whatever step can be properly considered. This precisely has been the stand of Nigeria and other members of the United Nations.

On the other hand, observers have been quick to recall that the United States at one time or another has run foul of the same act that Iraq has now committed. They point at Grenada and Nicaragua and a few other countries. They are questioning the moral justification of the United States, who now acts as a policeman of the world in this particular case. This may be right or wrong, but one issue, it is said, begets another issue. Also one is tempted to believe that the Gulf crisis is economically rooted. This is a situation where nations try to protect their economic interests, especially as it affects crude oil. Be that as it may, opinions are now divided as to who should concede what in the dispute.

The American Government has been given a reluctant approval by the Congress to go ahead with the war. France and a few other European countries still believe that peace is possible through negotiations. In other words, these nations are not too eager for war.

This is a more positive approach, but what so bothers observers is the unbending stand by the two principal actors, President George Bush of the United States and Saddam Husayn of Iraq. Only yesterday, the hope of the international community was dashed when President Saddam Husayn told journalists in Baghdad that the solution to the Gulf crisis is the responsibility of the United States. This was after the visit of the UN secretary general, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, who had met the Iraqi President on the Gulf crisis.

In other words, he is saying that the Iraqi position is very clear. The U.S. president, on the other hand, insists that the order given to Iraq to pull out of Kuwait should be

obeyed without conditions. Whatever the case, it should be necessary to stress that no one stands to gain in the event of a war. War requires a great deal of human and material resources to prosecute. The billions of dollars being committed to the Gulf crisis could be channeled to other areas that are beneficial to mankind. In a world full of poverty and misery, it sounds ridiculous that such colossal sums should be pumped into a dangerous and wasteful venture as war. Ironically, the sums being channeled into this fighting could have been enough to offset a large percentage of the debt of Africa and other developing nations. It is yet unpredictable what will happen between now and tomorrow. All that can be said is that there is need for restraint on the part of all those that are involved in the Gulf crisis.

BBC Cites Paper on Support for Saddam

*AB1401121891 London BBC World Service
in English 0730 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Excerpt] The deadline for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait draws closer by the minute, and one thing that is becoming increasingly difficult is to sort out just who lines up behind who in the conflict. In Nigeria for example, the minister of information last week stated that there was no threat from supporters of Saddam Husayn to American citizens in Nigeria, nor was there support for Saddam Husayn in Nigeria in general. But then over the weekend, the NIGERIAN SUNDAY TIMES published a survey which said that the majority of Nigerians surveyed support Saddam Husayn's position on the Gulf crisis. One thing for sure, though: There is a big movement for peace in the Gulf. Over the weekend in Paris, for example, there was a big peace demonstration attended by at least 120,000 people. Among them were many Africans. [passage omitted]

Senegal

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Pays 3-Day State Visit

*AB0901203891 Dakar PANA in English 1827 GMT
9 Jan 91*

[Text] Dakar, 9 Jan. (PANA)—President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe Wednesday began a three-day state visit in Senegal, his first in francophone West Africa since he became head of state. Mugabe, who arrived from Lagos, where he concluded a four-day visit, was received by his host, Abdou Diouf, cabinet ministers and African diplomats accredited to Dakar.

Official sources told PANA that one of the highlights of his visit will be the signing of a trade agreement to facilitate business transactions between the West African country and Zimbabwe. While Zimbabwe seeks to obtain items like phosphates and fish, the southern African nation would like to penetrate the Senegalese

market to sell manufactured items like shoes, textiles and foodstuffs, including maize and canned products, the sources said.

Mugabe and his host held brief discussions at the airport lounge before driving into the Senegalese capital in a long motorcade. However, they will have their official talks Thursday morning, as their delegations hold discussions to improve bilateral relations.

One of the issues likely to be discussed, the official sources added, is the simplification of visa formalities between the two countries. The other highlight of the state visit will be the signing Friday of a cultural and scientific agreement whose aim will mainly be to promote the exchange of higher education lectures and cultural exchanges.

Mugabe leaves Dakar Friday for Ghana where he will wind up his West African tour.

Arrives for Visit

*MB0901200191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1914 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] Dakar Jan 9 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe on Wednesday [9 January] arrived in Dakar at the start of a three-day state visit to Senegal, Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency reported from the Senegalese capital.

Mr. Mugabe and his 36-member delegation, which includes his wife, Sally, flew into Dakar from Lagos after concluding a three-day official visit to Nigeria.

At Dakar International Airport, Mr. Mugabe was met by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Zimbabwe's ambassador to Senegal, Mr. Harold Hlabangana, Senegalese cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and thousands of cheering, placard-waving well-wishers, who packed the streets leading to the airport.

Thanks Senegal for Support

*MB1001123291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1046 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Dakar Jan 10 SAPA—Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe was on Wednesday night [9 January] awarded Senegal's highest honour, when he arrived in Dakar for his first state visit to the French-speaking West African country, reports the Zimbabwean news Agency, ZIANA, from Dakar.

Senegalese president, Mr. Abdou Diouf, bestowed the honour on Mr. Mugabe at the Presidential Palace before hosting a state banquet for the visiting Zimbabwean leader and his wife, Sally.

Speaking at the banquet, attended by members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers and Zimbabwe's ambassador to Senegal, Mr. Mugabe said Senegal and its capital, Dakar, had great symbolism for black Africa and for all black people, because of its history as a major slave trading post some four centuries ago.

Mr. Mugabe said Africans must never forget what happened here and that Dakar, with its island of Goree, must now be a monument to cooperation, mutual support and self-reliance on the part of black people.

The island of Goree, which Mr. Mugabe will visit later on Thursday, was the fort where, in the days of the slave trade, all slaves collected from African countries were held before being shipped to the United States to work on the plantations.

He also said Senegal occupied a special place in the hearts of Zimbabweans, because of the support it had given them in their liberation struggle, since the inception of ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union], Zimbabwe's ruling party, in 1963.

"Throughout the war years, we never had cause to question the commitment of Senegal to our struggle," said Mr. Mugabe.

On continental issues, Mr. Mugabe said Africa needed to be master of its own destiny, not only politically but also economically.

If African countries failed to achieve economic sovereignty, he said, then they were in danger of losing political sovereignty as well.

Mr. Mugabe said the key to African success lay in cooperation and pointed out that the Lagos plan of action, adopted a decade ago, called for inter-African cooperation and the formation of an African economic community by the year 2000.

On the second day of his visit on Thursday, Mr. Mugabe will lay a wreath at the war memorial and meet a delegation of war veterans.

Later Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Diouf will have private talks, while their teams of ministers and senior government officials will hold discussions on bilateral relations.

Urges Conference on Palestine

*AB1101151591 Dakar PANA in English 1257 GMT
11 Jan 91*

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jan (PANA)—The Zimbabwean president, Robert Mugabe, on Friday in Dakar suggested that an international conference on the question of Palestine be called as soon as possible even before the Iraq-Kuwait is solved. [sentence as received] Addressing a press conference to wind up his three-day state visit to Senegal, Mugabe stated, however, that the attempt to make a linkage between the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and the Israeli occupation of Palestine was illegal and unreasonable.

Mugabe blamed Iraq for diverting world attention from the Palestinian question to Kuwait at a time when the world community was close to an agreement on the need for an international conference on the Middle East. The Palestinian question should be attended to as a question on its own right otherwise countries will start to invade

each other and refuse to withdraw until another invasion elsewhere is corrected," the president said. This would bring chaos in the world. He said it was wrong for any state to commit act of aggression against others to impose its own will and that was why Zimbabwe condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as well as the U.S. invasion of Grenada and Panama.

Mugabe emphasized that countries in the forefront in the effort to restore the status of Kuwait should feel morally bound to seek similar solutions to similar situations or conflicts. He urged the U.S., Britain, France and other Western powers to demonstrate the same vigour and desire to solve the Palestinian, South African and other similar conflicts.

Asked why Zimbabwe has not been swept by the wave of multipartism now sweeping the African Continent, Mugabe said we are not affected because we have been existing as a democracy as demonstrated by the elections in 1980, and the two others in 1985 and 1990. At the moment, Zimbabwe has three deputies who are not members of the ruling ZANU PF [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] in the house of 150 parliamentarians, he said.

Discusses Integration, Conflicts

AB1101152191 Dakar PANA in English 1349 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jan (PANA)—Zimbabwe and Senegal have pledged to promote the idea of political integration of African states to give the necessary backing to the desired continental economic integration. Announcing this at a press conference Friday in Dakar, the Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, stated that he and President Abdou Diouf will promote that idea at the next summit of the Organization of African Unity in Abuja, Nigeria.

Diouf and I are of the view that time has now come for us to look not only at economic integration but also political integration to give political substance by working towards the political integration of our states, Mugabe said. According to him, the two sides also agreed on the need for a peaceful resolution of the internal conflicts in Chad, the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Somalia and the Senegal-Mauritania conflict.

The Zimbabwean leader commended Senegal for the way it has reacted to its conflict with Mauritania saying I am glad to hear that Senegal and Mauritania are working to create an atmosphere which is conducive for negotiations. On South Africa, Mugabe urged African countries to insist on the need to accelerate the process towards the resolution of the issue of apartheid in South Africa. This, he said, could be done by maintaining the existing pressure on South Africa until the question of apartheid is resolved in a manner acceptable to the people in South Africa and Africa as a whole.

Mugabe left Dakar for Accra, after signing a communique with his Senegal counterpart. The two countries

have also signed a bilateral trade agreement and another one on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Comments on Gulf Situation

MB1201060491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0346 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar Jan 11 SAPA [dateline as received]—Zimbabwe and Senegal on Friday [11 January] pledged their full support for every measure taken by the United Nations to end Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, on Friday, Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency reports from Dakar.

According to a joint communique issued at the end of President Robert Mugabe's first official visit to Senegal, the Zimbabwean leader and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, however rejected war and violence as means of settling international disputes.

Senegal has already dispatched 500 troops to the Persian Gulf to join a 430,000 strong United States led multinational force deployed there and now poised for a military showdown with Iraq's 500,000-man army.

Iraq has so far vowed not pull out of Kuwait which it invaded on August 2 and has repeatedly said any solution to the Gulf crisis should take into account the Israeli occupation of Palestinians' homeland.

At a press conference before leaving Dakar, Mr Mugabe stressed that Zimbabwe did not support the linkage of the Palestinian issue to the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait.

He said it was illogical and unreasonable to link the two issues in view of the fact that the circumstances leading to the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq were different from those of the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

Mugabe said such a linkage if allowed could be abused in future by other countries in pursuit of their self-centered ambitions.

The communique also said the two leaders expressed hope of seeing the dispute between Senegal and Mauritania ending in a comprehensive and lasting solution on the basis of resolutions of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Zimbabwe is a member of the mediating team of the OAU to broker a negotiated and peaceful solution to the conflict between the two neighbouring West African states.

Views South Africa

AB1201131491 Dakar PANA in English 1244 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 12 Jan (ZIANA/PANA)—The leaders of Senegal and Zimbabwe on Friday reaffirmed the condemnation of South Africa's apartheid system and said they would spare no effort to see that a democratic order is installed in that racially divided country. According to a joint communique released at the end of President

Robert Mugabe's first official visit to Senegal, the Zimbabwean leader and his host, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, had appealed to the international community not to relax sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The two leaders, however, conceded that some positive changes had been made by the de Klerk administration in South Africa, but said these were insufficient. Diouf had congratulated Mugabe for his firm support to the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and his positive contribution to the search for a peaceful and lasting solution to the civil conflicts in Angola and Mozambique.

Signs Trade Agreements

*AB1201131691 Dakar PANA in English 1251 GMT
12 Jan 91*

[Text] Dakar, 12 Jan (ZIANA/PANA)—Zimbabwe and Senegal Friday signed trade agreements following the conclusion of President Robert Mugabe's first official visit to the French speaking West African country. Zimbabwe Industry and Commerce Minister Kumbirai Kangai, who is accompanying the president signed the agreements designed to promote bilateral trade and cooperation.

A joint communique issued at the end of Mugabe's three-day official visit, said Zimbabwe and Senegal had expressed the need to increase trade between the two countries and in that context, to explore the possibility of exporting phosphates to Zimbabwe. It was also hoped to establish and broaden cooperation in the field of education and culture.

In their several private discussions, Mugabe and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf expressed their desire to provide an adequate legal framework for increased bilateral cooperation. The two leaders also agreed on the necessity of developing South-South cooperation at both bilateral and multilateral levels.

They expressed the hope that the treaty on the creation of an African economic community would be solemnly adopted by the 27th OAU summit to be held in Abuja, central Nigeria, in June. The two leaders expressed the wish that economic integration would lead to political integration.

Togo

Savimbi Cites 'Enormous Progress' in Angola Talks

*AB1101203091 Dakar PANA in English 1843 GMT
11 Jan 91*

[Text] Lome, 11 Jan. (ATOP/PANA)—The leader of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi, arrived in Lome, Togo, Friday expressing hopes for a future cease-fire and general elections in Angola.

Savimbi, who is scheduled to hold talks with his host, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, during his stay in the country, said enormous progress had been made in several peace talks with the government, especially during the most crucial of them held in Washington D.C. on 13 December.

He said that a summary of the conclusions reached at the talks which could lead to the signing of a cease-fire accord between the two sides was being finalised in Portugal.

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